

NOW READY FOR SALE,
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE Sources, and no pains have been spared to render it Complete in Every Respect.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KUOKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWOHWANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong—the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW

CITY OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK;

And the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published; or to the following Agents:

MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. A. de Groot.

SWATOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY.—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FORMOSA.—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Heude & Co.

NINGPO.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'hal.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HONGKONG.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

NEW YORK.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Shanghai.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Kelly.

NEWHWANG.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Kelly.

TIENTSIN and KIANG.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

PEKING.—Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Kelly.

HONGKONG.—The C. and J. Trading Co.

OSAKA.—Messrs. Lowe, Crawford & Co.

YOKOHAMA.—Mr. C. D. Moss, Japan Gazette.

MANILA.—Messrs. E. & J. B. Moore, Manila.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Liddell and Moore, Singapore.

BANGKOK.—Messrs. Muller, Julian & Co.

LONDON.—Mr. F. E. Alger, Gloucester Lane.

MR. GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON.—Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DEFENSIVE
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PEPPERMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SURGEONS,

AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, MARCH 28TH, 1877.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Chinese in this Colony are making an effort to raise further contributions in aid of the starving people of Shantung and Chihli. Bishop BURDON appealed to them through the columns of the native Press, and the Committee of the Tang Wah Hospital in response took up the matter; a subscription list on behalf of the sufferers up in the North was opened, and upwards of four thousand dollars have been raised. With the exception of a few of the leading Chinese residents, who came forward with their subscriptions when the first appeal was ad-

dressed to the community in general, nothing had hitherto been done by the natives here, and as the distress is so great a scale is it but right that they should contribute towards the relief of their own countrymen. They have been somewhat tardy, but better late than never, and this very liberal contribution will be welcomed by the famish-

ing multitudes in Shantung. The people of Shanghai have been very generous in their donations, which have amounted to more than nine thousand taels, and contributions have been sent in from the other Northern ports. All that has been and is being done, however, must fall miserably short of the needs of the wretched population of the famine-stricken districts. Some villages have already lost half their population, and there is no doubt that they are still dying rapidly from want. The Chinese Government does not appear to have done anything further for the people in either of the provinces, and it is evidently useless to expect more assistance from it. The people of Shantung and Chihli have fared ill as it is, owing to the indifference of their rulers, but they would have been reduced to even greater straits but for the active exertions and the monetary aid afforded by the contending foreigners and the native communities here and in Shanghai. The winter is, happily, drawing to a close, and it is to be hoped that the distress will soon be mitigated. But the survivors will continue to need assistance until the harvest is ready; for they have been reduced to their last cent in most cases.

The items of news which escape from Corea are few and meagre. That kingdom is so situated as to be for all practical purposes almost out of the world. Now and then some scraps of intelligence concerning it reach the outer world, but only at long intervals, and even then they are filtered through several channels before they reach European readers. According to the latest accounts received, Corea is not in a particularly flourishing condition at the present moment. It is, probably, in an equal degree with its big neighbour China, suffering from the horrors of famine, owing to similar causes to those which produced the existing distress in Shantung and Chihli. The Corean Government, with characteristic obstinacy and stupidity, for some time refused to permit any importation of grain, but the urgency of the case became so great that it was at length reluctantly compelled to sanction the purchase of rice from Japan. What quantity has been imported has never been stated, but it appears that it was not a thing sufficient to relieve the suffering existing, for the latest reports state that the famine is still raging. The want of food is also, on Tokio's contemporary asserts, not the only calamity which has come upon Corea. Revolts are frequent in various parts of the kingdom, and the neighbourhood of Funan, the Japanese settlement, is much disturbed. The destruction by fire of the King's palace, recently announced, which was supposed to be the work of incendiaries, may in this case be more readily accounted for. It is, however, the work of disaffected men. There are, it is known, two parties in the country, and it is possible that a civil conflict is impending. The King is said to be rather favourable to foreign intercourse, but he is violently opposed by the ex-Regent, his father, who is possessed of a good deal of influence, and he is, probably, the chief instigator of the rebellion. The rebels are merely due to the discontent of hungry mobs or have been stirred up by the anti-foreign party, who, though they did not start the fire, were instrumental in causing it. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, the barque *Arabella* on the 17th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

The ship *Argonaut* on the 15th, the ship *Leicester* on the 14th, and the ships *Glenvar* and *Thomson* on the 19th, all sailed from Newhaven, New South Wales, for Hongkong with cargoes of coal.

The abdicated king has written to the Emperor to inform him how he could get to Manilla, and he told me we would have first to go to another island named Iu Guan. We were sent there in our boat the same afternoon. There we found a Spanish gentleman who kindly took us off and flora to the boat we saw the vessel take the lead with her port-holes and then sail safely into the water and we all got into her, twenty of us all told. The time was then about 8.30 or 9 a.m. The boat had twenty-nine feet of keel, and six feet beam. The ship was then in broken water, but had not struck again. We shovelled from her and tried to effect a landing at Batang Island. The weather was very bad, and we were being north. The North end of Batang Island is extremely rocky, and points on the western side. I could not wear the ship there as there was not room, and there was too much sea on to stay her. All hands were ordered on deck; and as I saw I could not wear Batang Island, we had to go ashore. I asked the helmsman to haul up close to the wind. I was under fear of being run over by the tide. Moreover, their isolation by no means secures them from danger. It will not save them from Russian encroachment, while it sundered them from foreign sympathies. As a matter of policy alone, could they but see it, the Coreans should lose no time in emerging from their retirement.

The usual fortnightly entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening and was well

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Eastern and Australian Mail steamer *Bowen*, Captain Miller, from Cooktown 5th March, arrived here yesterday morning. The following items of news are cut from Australian papers:—

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, February 15th. During a severe thunderstorm this afternoon, at Wallerburn, Mrs. Hitchmann and her son were killed by lightning, and another boy injured. A man named Sloane, bitten by a large snake at Helford, has been cured by the injection of ammonia.

At Lower Hunter, near Southurst, there was a heavy thunderstorm and heavy rain last night, the effects of which were felt most severely in the district. The State school and two houses were blown down. The lightning is described as having been most violent.

February 16th.

Colonel Gardiner is organizing a staff of Commissioners similar to those in England. The Hon. James R. Dickson, Colonial Treasurer of Queensland, was entertained by the Athamum at dinner last evening.

February 16th.

A man was struck dead by lightning Elizabeth-street yesterday.

February 24th.

The match-combined team against All-England is arranged for the 15th March, and three following days. There will be six New South Wales men and five Victorians.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 15th. Heavy floods are reported in various parts of the colony, washing away bridges, houses, and cattle, and doing much damage. The rainfall, however, is most acceptable.

February 23rd.

Mr. E. W. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the *S. A. Register*, died this morning.

The return match with the All-England Club is arranged for the 1st April.

The South Australian *Advertiser*, announcing the dividends received from the farmers, estimated that 950,000 acres will be sown for wheat, averaging about six bushels to the acre. The total yield is estimated at 5,780,723 bushels. Deducting enough for seed and feed, this will leave a surplus of 3,020,970 bushels or 80,918 tons of wheat for export.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, February 16th. Mr. Daenier, the tragedian, while dressing for the performance of "Hamlet" at the Victoria Theatre, last night, fell down in a fit, supposed from the effects of sunstroke. There was no performance.

February 21st.

Accounts from Hobart Creek, on the Lower Lachlan show that the squatters in those districts are all abandoning their holdings in consequence of the severe drought. Stock are dying by thousands owing to the want of water.

February 23rd.

A man named Pierce, alias Morris Fyler, has been arrested at Gulgong, on the suspicion of being concerned in the bank robbery at Coonabarabran. Many thunderstorms were prevalent throughout the colony yesterday, but the rainfall was only partial.

A handsome gold cross has been presented to Archbishop Vaughan.

February 24th.

\$2,000 has been subscribed towards a fund for presenting a testimonial to Mrs. Barker, wife of the Metropolitan Bishop of the Church of England.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Lyon-moon* will be the first packet under the newly established monthly mail service between this port and Fiji.

February 28th.

The Government were defeated yesterday, and the Opposition are making every effort to turn them out.

March 1st.

The case of Campbell v. Commercial Bank has been adjourned in a verdict for plaintiff and damages £2,000.

An Australian Blondin has completed arrangements to cross the Middle Harbor on a rope made in the colony.

March 2nd.

Mr. Parkes has given notice of a motion for Tuesday next, that the retention of office by the Government in face of their late defeat is untenable, and should be resigned.

The Protectionist majority has been held at Wauchope, N.S.W., and a resolution adopted praying Parliament to adopt Protection at the only legitimate system of taxation.

GYMNAZIUM, February 15th.

A crushing of 245 tons of stone from the Smithfield United has produced 255 tons of rotted gold.

A small lot of specimens have been banked from the California and Clamico prospectors and the Aures in claims.

Fires cool and dry weather prevails.

COOLAH, February 19th.

Three masked men struck up the branch Commercial Bank at Coolah, and presented revolvers at the manager and took the sum of £300. They then adjourned to a store containing six persons, whom they fastened in a room, and, placing a guard over them, robbed them of £21.

QUEENSLAND.

PEBBAR, February 26th. A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here and in other parts about Goolook this morning.

There was a public reception given to Mr. Angus Mackay on his landing from America. His Excellency Governor Cairns presided.

March 2nd.

There is a general rumour that the Native, with three hundred and fifty immigrants and a crew of sixty, bound from Glasgow to Brisbane, is lost; but it cannot be traced to a good foundation.

ROCKHAMPTON, February 23rd.

Robert Smith, a selector at Yaumba, has succeeded to a legacy of some property at Cornhill, said to be worth £100,000.

MARTSBOROUGH, February 23rd.

The *Syndicate*, a schooner, arrived to-day from the South Sea Islands, with ninety-seven laborers, all well.

The Premier, replying to a deputation of working men yesterday, in reference to the Polynesian question stated that he would refer the matter to his colleagues.

COOKTOWN, February 26th.

The steamer *Blackbird*, having arrived and reported the safe arrival of the crew of the steamer *Douglas*, by three o'clock this morning, was part of the crew from an island off Cardwell. The remaining portion of the crew subsequently killed the murderers; the rest of the crew, who were wounded, were taken to Cooktown.

The proprietors of the *Cooktown Herald* have been sued by Dr. A. Heire, for libel, and damages in excess of £2,000.

The Edition of the *Cooktown Courier* sued Dr. Youngson for an assault, and claims £200 damage.

March 3rd.

A few of walking has been performed by some black troopers, who bolted from Maytown, on the Palauet, a few weeks ago and have been arrested at Cardwell. From the Palauet Gold-fields, the distance is nearly 180 miles, and the time of travel about 270 miles. These men had to find food, swim rivers, and avoid the waves of thorn myrtles for the last unarm'd except with one tomahawk.

According to the Australian papers, no decision has been come to in reference to the mail contract between the Queensland Government and the E. and A. Co. The Government refuse to increase the subsidy and if the Company throw up its colors, they may be forced to do so, as a party of 250 men, but £2,000. The steamer *Simpson* is to sail to-day. The Sydney *Evening News* has a re-published and Macrae-Bright Brothers assumed, the Sydney Agency of the E. and A. Co.

NEW ZEALAND.

NELSON, February 15th. At Nelson, in the match between the All-England Eleven and the local team of twenty-two, the former scored 253 runs, of which Sally made 82, Greenwood 42, and Chardwood and Jupp over 30 each.

GREYMOUTH, February 20th.

The match at Greymouth, New Zealand, between the All-England cricketers and twenty-two of Greymouth, resulted in a draw, but the score was greatly in favor of the former.

CARTERETTS, February 28th.

The Englishmen, scored 70 in their first innings.

SINGAPORE.

A public meeting was held on the 15th instant for the purpose of considering the best mode of giving expression to the general alarm entertained towards H.E. the Governor, Lady Jervois, and daughter, prior to their departure at the end of this month, and a committee was appointed to carry out the general wish in the way most acceptable to His Excellency and Lady Jervois.

The latest intelligence from Ashcan reports that all is peaceful and the health of the Dutch troops is satisfactory.

The O. S. Collesteamer *Patricia*, arrived from Hongkong on the 17th instant with about 800 Chinese passengers and she has anchored outside the harbour limits, as she has a case of small pox on board.

It is contemplated to establish two depots for the reception of immigrants when the Chinese Immigrants Bill now before Council shall have been passed. The principal depot is to be Sandy Point, and a branch one will be at Tanjong Pagar.

Over the Cadias, which arrived on the 10th instant from Manila, there were 49 officers in command and 200 men in the crew, in route for Spain, in front of whom was a band of musicians.

Mandai Sato, a procession of omnibuses, accompanied with music and banners, took place on the 14th inst. along the Gayang Road.

The reason that Major D'Albion refused permission to the Society to have a band in the procession was that the Society is a turbulent one, and had, from time to time, much trouble to the police.—*Strata Times*.

It is said that Mr. Barnes will shortly make his appearance in tragedy, essaying the rôle of Macbeth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPUM. TUESDAY, 27th March. With the exception of sales of Patins at \$380, nothing else has been reported.

EXPORT OAKWOOD.

P. D. DUNN & CO., 10, Lower Pitt-street, Melbourne. 2,500 bags Rice, 1,600 rolls Matting, 5,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 241 pkgs. Preserves, 242 bags Rags, 70 pkgs. Ounces, and 35 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Edward James, for Portland Oregon:—3,500 bags Blue Rice, each 50lbs.; 492 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 120 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 50 bags Pepper, each 1 picul; 432 bags Rice, 1,799 pkgs. Oil, 389 pkgs. Paper, 96 pkgs. Tobacco, 35 pkgs. Veranda Mats, 400 pieces; 50 boxes Tea, 50 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Savadra*, for San Francisco:—21,191 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 492 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 120 bags Beans, each 50 lbs.; 50 bags Pepper, each 1 picul; 432 bags Rice, 1,799 pkgs. Oil, 389 pkgs. Paper, 96 pkgs. Tobacco, 35 pkgs. Veranda Mats, 400 pieces; 50 boxes Tea, 50 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 20 boxes Coffee, 40 boxes Spirituous Liquors, 600 pkgs. Sago, 36 boxes; 36 pkgs. Fauji, 30 pkgs. Sacks, 36 bundles Kattan, 1,184 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 676 rolls Matting, 1,293 bags Tea (Szechow), 25,860 lbs.; and 10,676 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne:—1,152 bags Sugar, 250 bags Molasses, 350 cases Oil, 100 bags Rice, 45 bags Bamboo Shoots, 75 boxes Tea, 2

